

## **TransAlta Centralia Generation The Big Hanaford Project Contribution to Regional Haze**

This study examines the potential contribution of TransAlta's Big Hanaford Project to regional haze in Class I Areas within the BPA Service Area, the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area (CRGNSA), and the Mt. Baker Wilderness. Regional haze impacts are assessed following the techniques used in a Regional Air Quality Modeling Study<sup>1</sup> conducted by BPA. BPA's study examined potential air quality impacts associated with over forty recently proposed power projects in the Service Area. The Regional Air Quality Modeling Study suggests the proposed power projects including the Big Hanaford Project would probably not significantly contribute to sulfur and nitrogen deposition in Class I areas, the Class I PSD Increments, regional Class II PSD Increments or regional concentrations in excess of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. The model simulations did suggest the proliferation of proposed projects in the Service Area could potentially degrade visibility within Class I and Scenic Areas should all the projects become operational.

Based on the results of the Regional Air Quality Modeling Study, BPA is now examining potential cumulative regional haze impacts on a case-by-case basis for each new project before issuing a Record of Decision (ROD). Since it is unlikely all the proposed power plants will be built, the analysis investigates the cumulative impacts from a Baseline Source Group consisting of projects that have all ready been issued a ROD, other recently permitted power projects not requesting access to BPA's transmission grid but within the Service Area, and the facility being considered for a ROD. The remainder of this document describes the Baseline Source Group, provides an overview of the dispersion modeling approach, presents the results of a cumulative analysis for the Baseline Source Group, and discusses the potential contribution of the Big Hanaford Project to regional haze.

**Baseline Source Group.** Peak emissions from the projects within the Baseline Source Group, including the Big Hanaford Project are listed in Table 1. Emissions are shown both for the primary and secondary fuels. The location of these projects, Class I areas, CRGNSA, Mt. Baker Wilderness, and the study domain are displayed in Figure 1.

**Operating Scenarios.** The analysis assumes all plants in Table 1 are operating at peak load with their primary fuel for the entire simulation period. An oil-firing scenario was also considered, where sources permitted to fire with fuel oil were assumed to operate in this manner over the winter season. Note, peak load operating assumptions likely overestimate impacts, and with the exception of the Fredonia Facility, the projects are not allowed to fire with fuel oil for an entire winter season.<sup>2</sup>

In practice, virtually all proponents state that they intend to burn gas except in times of significant shortage. However, the recent surge in gas prices led to a widespread effort to re-permit a number of existing gas-fired boilers to allow the use of oil firing. This suggests power

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<sup>1</sup> A *Modeling Protocol* and the *Phase I Results* of the Regional Air Quality Modeling Study can be found at <http://www.efw.bpa.gov/cgi-bin/PSA/NEPA/SUMMARIES/air2>.

<sup>2</sup> The Fredonia Facility near Mt. Vernon has requested fuel oil firing for all hours of the year as a secondary fuel. The Longview Energy Facility and the Chehalis Generating Facility have requested fuel oil firing for 1,650 and 720 hours per year, respectively.

plant operators may also be inclined to burn oil during periods of high prices. Thus, it is conceivable that the power plants that are allowed to burn oil would, in fact, burn oil as much as they are allowed, particularly as more power plants come on line.

The oil-burning scenario is a compromise solution to a potentially complex assessment. The present analysis likely overstates potential impacts attributable to the Chehalis Generating Facility and Longview Energy Facility because they cannot burn oil every day of the winter, and the meteorology on the winter day with the maximum impacts may not occur under the conditions likely to cause these power plants to burn oil. On the other hand, the impacts attributable to the Fredonia Facility (if they are allowed to burn oil every day) may be under predicted because the analysis limits their oil-fired emissions to winter months.

**Modeling overview.** The dispersion modeling techniques employed to evaluate potential regional haze impacts from the Big Hanaford Project are described in the *Modeling Protocol*.<sup>1</sup> Features of the model simulations include the following:

- The CALPUFF modeling system was applied in the simulations. CALPUFF is the EPA's preferred model for long-range transport assessments. CALPUFF treats plumes as a series of puffs that move and disperse according to local conditions that vary in time and space. CALPUFF incorporates algorithms for wet and dry deposition processes, aerosol chemistry, and is accompanied by post-processors designed to assess regional haze.
- Wind fields are based on the University of Washington's simulations of Pacific Northwest Weather with the MM5 model from April 1, 1998 to March 15, 1999. The MM5 data set used in the simulations has a horizontal mesh size of 12 kilometers and over 30 vertical levels. The model simulations are based on weather conditions during a single year and actual impacts may vary from year to year due to large-scale annual variability.
- The 696-km by 672-km study area includes Washington and portions of Oregon, Idaho, and British Columbia. Meteorological, terrain, and land use data were provided to the model using a horizontal grid of 12 km. The terrain data are based on an average for each grid cell, thus the simulations do not fully resolve potential local impacts in complex terrain. A six-kilometer mesh size sampling grid was used with receptor locations within 16 Class I Areas (3 National Parks, the Spokane Indian Reservation and 12 Wilderness Areas), the CRGNSA, and the Mt. Baker Wilderness.
- The aerosol concentrations used to characterize background extinction coefficients in the study represent excellent visual conditions. Background visibility parameters are presented in Table 4 of the *Modeling Protocol*. These parameters represent visibility on the best five percent of the days in the Class I Areas and the best twenty percent of days in the CRGNSA and the Spokane Indian Reservation. Background ozone and ammonia concentration data were also based on generally conservative assumptions and are presented in the *Modeling Protocol*.
- Building downwash effects are not considered in the analysis and emissions were characterized using a single stack for each facility. Note the simulations only include emissions from the turbines or heat recovery steam generators, not from ancillary sources

(such as auxiliary boilers, gas heaters, and standby generators) associated with each project.

- The contribution of the Big Hanaford Project to background extinction was assessed using the post-processing utilities included with the CALPUFF model system. Since portions of the aerosol chemistry are non-linear, the contribution of the Big Hanaford Project considered the cumulative equilibrium conditions associated with the Baseline Source Group on an hour-by-hour and receptor-by-receptor basis. Post-processing utilities are applied to assess the contribution using simulations of both the Baseline Source Group with the Big Hanaford Project and the Big Hanaford Project in the absence of other sources.

**Regional haze contribution from the Baseline Source Group with the Big Hanaford Project.** The CALPUFF modeling system was applied to simulate emissions from the Baseline Source Group using a year of Pacific Northwest weather characterized by MM5 numerical weather prediction model. The results of the simulations were post-processed and the 24-hour average extinction coefficient was used as a measure of regional haze. Increased extinction results in reduced visual range. For example extinction coefficients of  $18.1 \text{ Mm}^{-1}$  and  $20 \text{ Mm}^{-1}$  correspond to visual ranges of 216 km and 196 km, respectively. If the background extinction coefficient is  $18.1 \text{ Mm}^{-1}$ , then an increase in extinction of  $1.9 \text{ Mm}^{-1}$  caused by higher aerosol concentrations along the visual path length would decrease the visual range by about 10 percent. An annual average visual range of 216 km is representative of good (top five percent) visual conditions for most of the Class I areas considered in this analysis.

The predicted maximum contribution of the Baseline Source Group when fired by natural gas to regional haze within the study area is displayed in Figure 2. This figure was constructed from the highest 24-hour extinction coefficient at each receptor predicted for the Baseline Source Group during an annual simulation. Relatively higher 24-hour maximum extinction coefficients are predicted for the lowland areas of western Washington and in northern Oregon just south of the Columbia River. The meteorological conditions conducive to formation of secondary aerosols from the power projects include high relative humidity, light winds, and cooler temperatures that generally occur during fair weather in the spring, fall, and winter. During such conditions, plumes from the power projects are primarily confined to the lower elevations within the study domain.

Figure 3 shows the predicted maximum 24-hour extinction coefficients for the winter oil-fired case. This figure was constructed from the highest 24-hour extinction coefficient at each receptor predicted for the Baseline Source Group during a winter simulation. This scenario assumes sources within the Baseline Source Group permitted for oil firing would use this fuel for the entire winter period. Since the hours of fuel oil firing are restricted for most of the facilities, the predictions likely over predict impacts.<sup>2</sup> Due to relatively high SO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>, and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions, the maximum extinction coefficients for the oil-fired case are potentially much higher than for the gas-fired case, especially in the airsheds influenced by the Fredonia Facility and the Chehalis Generation Facility. The Longview Energy Facility would use very low sulfur fuel oil (0.0015 percent by weight) as a secondary fuel and the potential impacts of the plant are reduced considerably during oil firing due to the use of this fuel.

The Federal Land Managers (FLMs) suggest the predicted change to the 24-hour average extinction coefficient as a visibility metric for assessing regional haze in Class I areas. According

to the FLMs, a five percent change in extinction can be used to indicate a “just perceptible” change to a landscape and a ten percent change in extinction coefficient from the “natural” background is considered a significant incremental impact.<sup>3</sup> As indicated above, the present analysis conservatively characterizes background visibility using seasonal aerosol concentration data on the days with the best visibility. Such good visual conditions are assumed for all days in the simulation and the analysis likely overestimates the joint probability of high source related impacts combined with low background aerosol concentrations.

Table 2 and Table 3 list the predicted number of days for each season with greater than five and ten percent change to background extinction, respectively. Assuming good background visual conditions, the Baseline Source Group with the Big Hanaford Project would not significantly impact regional haze in any of the areas when these sources are fired by natural gas. For the winter oil-fired scenario, the Baseline Source Group could potentially result in a “just perceptible” change to the extinction coefficient on a few days for several of the areas examined in the study. The areas most affected are the Mt. Baker Wilderness, Alpine Lakes Wilderness and the Mt. Rainier National Park. In Mt. Rainier National Park the predicted change to background extinction for the winter oil-fired case exceeds the ten percent significance criterion on seven days.

**Contribution of the Big Hanaford Project.** An analysis was conducted to examine the Big Hanaford Project’s contribution to the overall regional haze impacts predicted for the Baseline Source Group. Maximum 24-hour extinction coefficients predicted for the Big Hanaford Project are displayed in Figure 4. This figure was constructed from the highest 24-hour extinction coefficient at each receptor predicted for the Big Hanaford Project during an annual simulation. The higher 24-hour extinction coefficients are predicted relatively close to the proposed facility in the terrain east of Centralia; extending northward into Puget Sound, westward out the valleys towards the Pacific Ocean and southwards along the Interstate-5 corridor towards Longview. The relatively higher concentrations near the facility occur in elevated terrain and are caused by the PM10 emitted directly from the turbines. With distance from the Big Hanaford Project, secondary aerosols formed through conversion of the NOx and SO2 emitted from the facility become important components of the extinction.

Table 4 summarizes potential changes to background extinction due to emissions from the Big Hanaford Project both to the areas of interest closest to the site and those most affected by the Baseline Source Group under the annual gas-fired scenario. The modeling suggests the proposed facility would potentially increase daily background extinction by up to 3.35 percent in the Mt. Rainier National Park, but would contribute greater than 0.4 percent on only one day when the combined group’s contribution is greater than five percent and no days when the group’s contribution is greater than ten percent. The FLM’s recommend 0.4 percent as a significance criterion for examining an individual source’s contribution to cumulative impacts.<sup>3,4</sup> Based on this criterion, the Big Hanaford Project would not significantly contribute to regional haze at any of the Class I areas within the BPA Service Area, the CRGNSA, or the Mt. Baker Wilderness when the facilities considered in this analysis are fired by natural gas.

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<sup>3</sup> USFS, NPS, USFWS, 2000. *Federal Land Managers’ Air Quality Related Values Workgroup (FLAG) Phase I Report*. Obtained from <http://www2.nature.nps.gov/ard/flagfree/FLAG--FINAL.pdf>, December 2000.

<sup>4</sup> According to FLM recommendations for cumulative regional haze assessments, an individual project’s contribution is considered “significant” when that contribution causes 24-hour extinction to increase by greater than 0.4 percent and for the same period the cumulative increase caused by all the sources being considered is greater than ten percent.

Table 5 shows the Big Hanaford Project contribution to predicted changes in extinction for the winter oil-fired scenario. This figure was constructed from the highest 24-hour extinction coefficient at each receptor predicted for the Big Hanaford Project during a winter simulation. Due to the project's proximity to the Chehalis Generation Facility, the Big Hanaford Project contributions are potentially significant on two of the seven days when the Baseline Source Group's combined change in extinction is greater than ten percent in Mt. Rainier National Park. The maximum predicted change to background extinction from the Big Hanaford Project on these days was 0.8 percent. Based on the FLM significance criterion,<sup>4</sup> this result suggests the Big Hanaford Project could potentially significantly contribute to regional haze in Mt. Rainier National Park when the nearby Chehalis Generation Facility is using fuel oil. Note, this analysis did not consider whether meteorological conditions causing the greatest impacts actually coincide with good "natural" background visibility. Background aerosol concentrations will likely be higher and fog, low clouds, precipitation and other obscuring weather phenomena may reduce visual ranges so in some instances the impacts of the projects considered in this analysis would not be perceptible.

**Table 1. Baseline Source Group Plus the Big Hanaford Project  
Peak Emissions with Primary Fuel**

Num	Project Name	Owner	MW	Peak Emissions (lb/hr)		
				SO2	NOx	PM10
1	Fredonia Facility	PSE	111	7.0	46.4	13.6
2	Rathdrum Power, LLC	Cogentrix	270	2.7	29.8	21.4
3	Frederickson Power	West Coast	249	10.2	19.7	16.9
4	Coyote Springs 2	Avista	280	1.1	30.0	4.5
5	Goldendale Energy Project	Calpine	248	1.0	14.9	11.8
6	Hermiston Power Project	Calpine	546	2.5	71.7	38.1
7	Chehalis Generation Facility	Tractebel	520	20.8	40.9	31.6
8	Longview Energy	Enron	290	1.4	25.0	19.9
9	Goldendale (The Cliffs)	GNA Energy	225	1.0	38.3	15.0
10	Big Hanaford Project	TransAlta	267	6.5	23.1	14.3
Total			3006	54	340	187
<b>Peak Emissions with Secondary Fuel</b>						
1	Fredonia Facility (Oil-Fired)	PSE	111	102.4	46.4	24.3
7	Chehalis (Oil-Fired)	Tractebel	520	238.0	211.5	40.0
8	Longview Energy (Oil-Fired)	Enron	290	3.2	54.0	34.0
<p>The Fredonia Facility has requested fuel oil firing for all hours of the year as a secondary fuel. The Longview Energy Facility and the Chehalis Generating Facility have requested fuel oil firing for 1,650 and 720 hours per year, respectively.</p>						

**Table 2. Number of Days with Greater than Five Percent  
Change to Background Extinction  
Baseline Sources Plus the Big Hanaford Project**

Area	Natural Gas-Fired					Oil-Fired Winter
	Spring	Fall	Summer	Winter	Total	
Diamond Peak Wilderness	0	0	0	0	0	0
Three Sisters Wilderness	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mt. Jefferson Wilderness	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strawberry Mtn. Wilderness	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mt. Hood Wilderness	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRGNSA	0	0	0	0	0	1
Eagle Cap Wilderness	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hells Canyon Wilderness	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mt. Adams Wilderness	0	0	0	0	0	1
Goat Rocks Wilderness	0	0	0	0	0	2
Mt. Rainier National Park	1	0	0	0	1	19
Olympic National Park	0	0	0	0	0	2
Alpine Lakes Wilderness	0	0	0	0	0	7
Glacier Peak Wilderness	0	0	0	0	0	3
North Cascades National Park	0	0	0	0	0	2
Pasayten Wilderness	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mt. Baker Wilderness	0	0	0	0	0	5
Spokane Indian Reservation	0	0	0	0	0	1

Background extinction based on aerosol concentrations on days with the best visibility. For the CRGNSA and Spokane Indian Reservation based on top twenty percent, for all other areas based on the average of the top five percent.

The Oil-fired case assumes the Fredonia Facility, Chehalis Generating Facility, and Longview Energy Facility would all be using oil for all hours of a winter season.

**Table 3. Number of Days with Greater than Ten Percent  
Change to Background Extinction  
Baseline Sources Plus the Big Hanaford Project**

Area	Natural Gas-Fired					Oil-Fired Winter
	Spring	Fall	Summer	Winter	Total	
Diamond Peak Wilderness	0	0	0	0	0	0
Three Sisters Wilderness	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mt. Jefferson Wilderness	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strawberry Mtn. Wilderness	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mt. Hood Wilderness	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRGNSA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eagle Cap Wilderness	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hells Canyon Wilderness	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mt. Adams Wilderness	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goat Rocks Wilderness	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mt. Rainier National Park	0	0	0	0	0	7
Olympic National Park	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alpine Lakes Wilderness	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glacier Peak Wilderness	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Cascades National Park	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pasayten Wilderness	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mt. Baker Wilderness	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spokane Indian Reservation	0	0	0	0	0	0

Background extinction based on aerosol concentrations on days with the best visibility. For the CRGNSA and Spokane Indian Reservation based on top twenty percent, for all other areas based on the average of the top five percent.

The Oil-fired case assumes the Fredonia Facility, Chehalis Generating Facility, and Longview Energy Facility would all be using oil for all hours of a winter season.

**Table 4. Contribution of the Big Hanaford Project to Regional Haze in Class I Areas, Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, and Mt. Baker Wilderness – Firing by Primary Fuel**

Area of Interest	Big Hanaford Maximum Extinction (1/Mm)	Big Hanaford Maximum Change to Background Extinction (%)	Number of Days When Big Hanaford Contribution > 0.4%	
			And Cumulative Change to Extinction > 5.0%	And Cumulative Change to Extinction > 10.0%
Mt. Adams Wilderness	0.09	0.52	0	0
Alpine Lakes Wilderness	0.27	0.57	0	0
Glacier Peak Wilderness	0.10	0.47	0	0
Goat Rocks Wilderness	0.10	0.61	0	0
CRGNSA	0.16	0.53	0	0
Mt. Hood Wilderness	0.08	0.31	0	0
Mt. Baker Wilderness	0.09	0.43	0	0
North Cascades National Park	0.10	0.56	0	0
Olympic National Park	0.23	0.94	0	0
Mt. Rainier National Park	0.77	3.35	1 (a)	0
Spokane Indian Reservation	0.10	0.24	0	0

Notes:

For the Big Hanaford Project peak 24-hour gas-fired emissions were assumed for all days of the year.

Predictions are from CALPUFF simulations of April 1, 1998 to March 15, 1999. Background extinction coefficients are based on aerosol concentrations during days with the top five percent best visibility for all areas except the CRGNSA and the Spokane Indian Reservation. The CRGNSA and Spokane Indian Reservation background extinction is based on the average for the top twenty percent at the Wishram monitoring site.

Cumulative predictions include emissions from the power projects listed in Table 1 fired by their primary fuel.

(a) Big Hanaford contribution on this day to change in the background extinction coefficient was 2.1 percent out of a total predicted change of 7.4 percent.

**Table 5. Contribution of the Big Hanaford Project to Regional Haze in Class I Areas, Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, and Mt. Baker Wilderness For Applicable Sources Firing by Secondary Fuel Oil During Winter**

Area of Interest	Big Hanaford Maximum Extinction (1/Mm)	Big Hanaford Maximum Change to Background Extinction (%)	Number of Days When Big Hanaford Contribution > 0.4%	
			And Cumulative Change to Extinction > 5.0%	And Cumulative Change to Extinction > 10.0%
Mt. Adams Wilderness	0.03	0.15	0	0
Alpine Lakes Wilderness	0.09	0.48	1	0
Glacier Peak Wilderness	0.08	0.47	1	0
Goat Rocks Wilderness	0.08	0.44	0	0
CRGNSA	0.13	0.41	0	0
Mt. Hood Wilderness	0.02	0.13	0	0
Mt. Baker Wilderness	0.09	0.43	0	0
North Cascades National Park	0.10	0.56	1	0
Olympic National Park	0.05	0.28	0	0
Mt. Rainier National Park	0.31	2.13	5	2 (a)
Spokane Indian Reservation	0.10	0.24	0	0

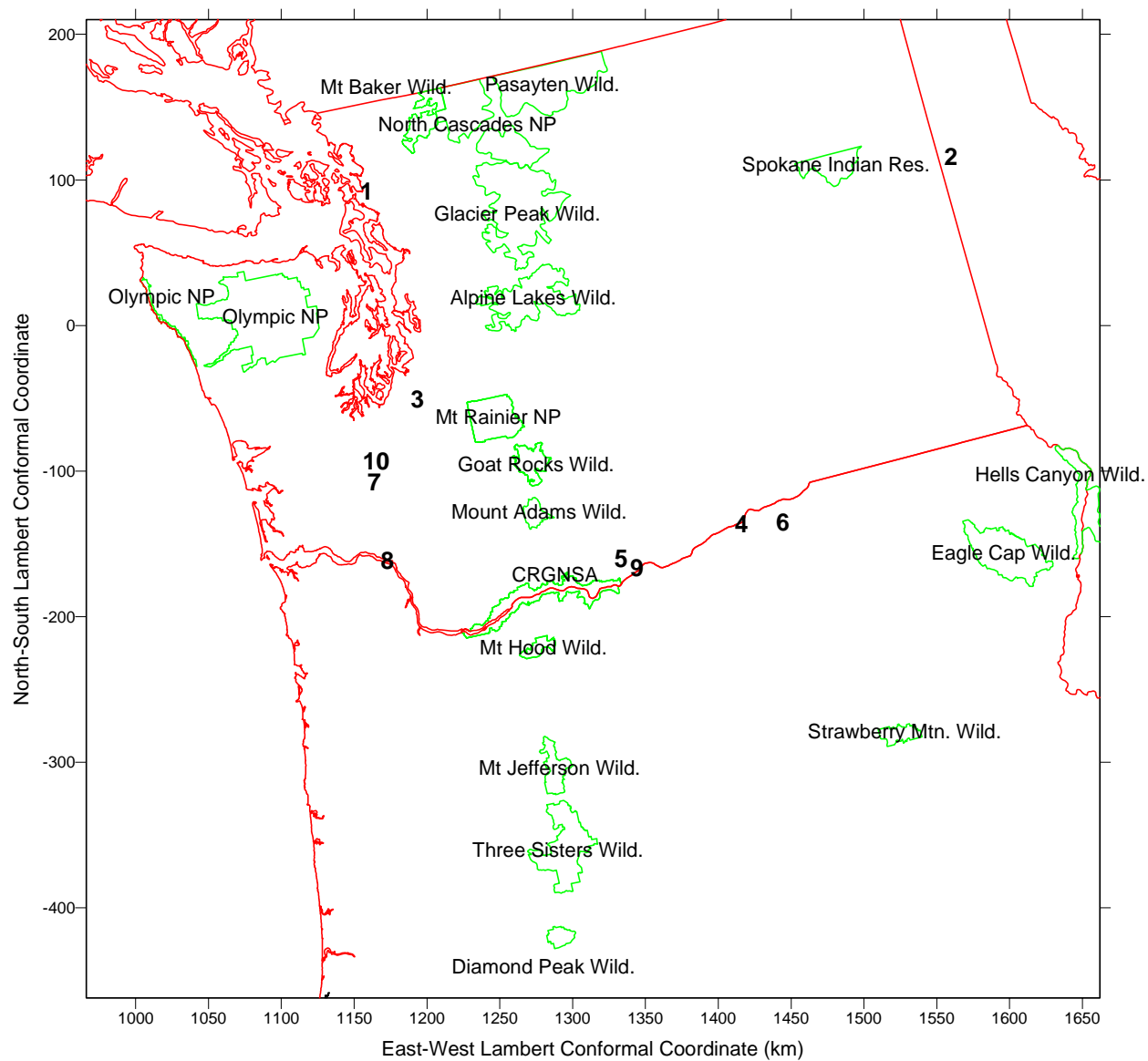
Notes:

For the Big Hanaford Project peak 24-hour gas-fired emissions were assumed for all days of the year.

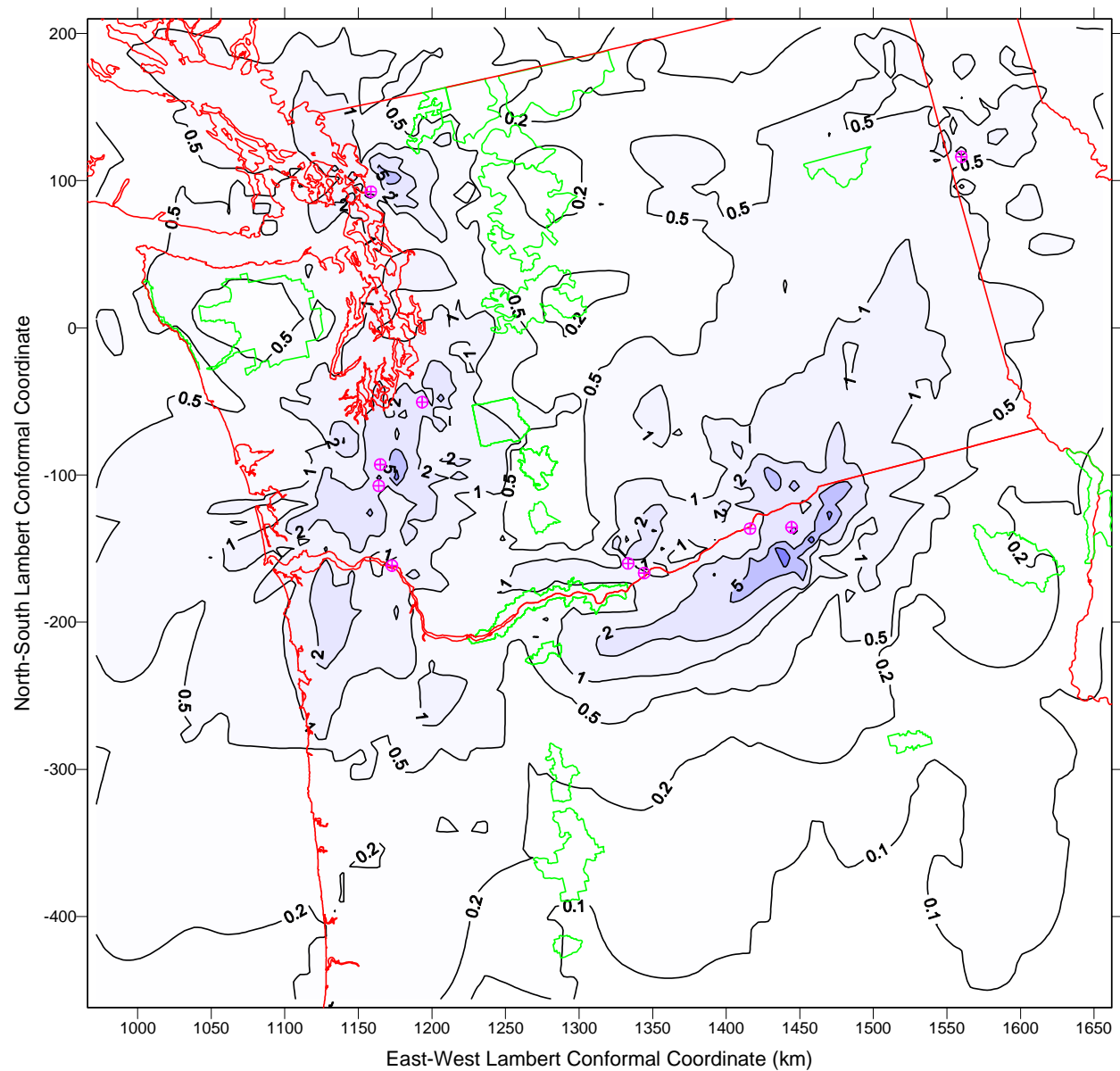
Predictions are from CALPUFF simulations of April 1, 1998 to March 15, 1999. Background extinction coefficients are based on aerosol concentrations during days with the top five percent best visibility for all areas except the CRGNSA and the Spokane Indian Reservation. The CRGNSA and Spokane Indian Reservation background extinction is based on the average for the top twenty percent at the Wishram monitoring site.

The Oil-fired case assumes the Fredonia Facility, Chehalis Generating Facility, and Longview Energy Facility would all be using oil for all hours of a winter season. Predictions for all other sources are based on the emission rates in Table 1 for their primary fuel.

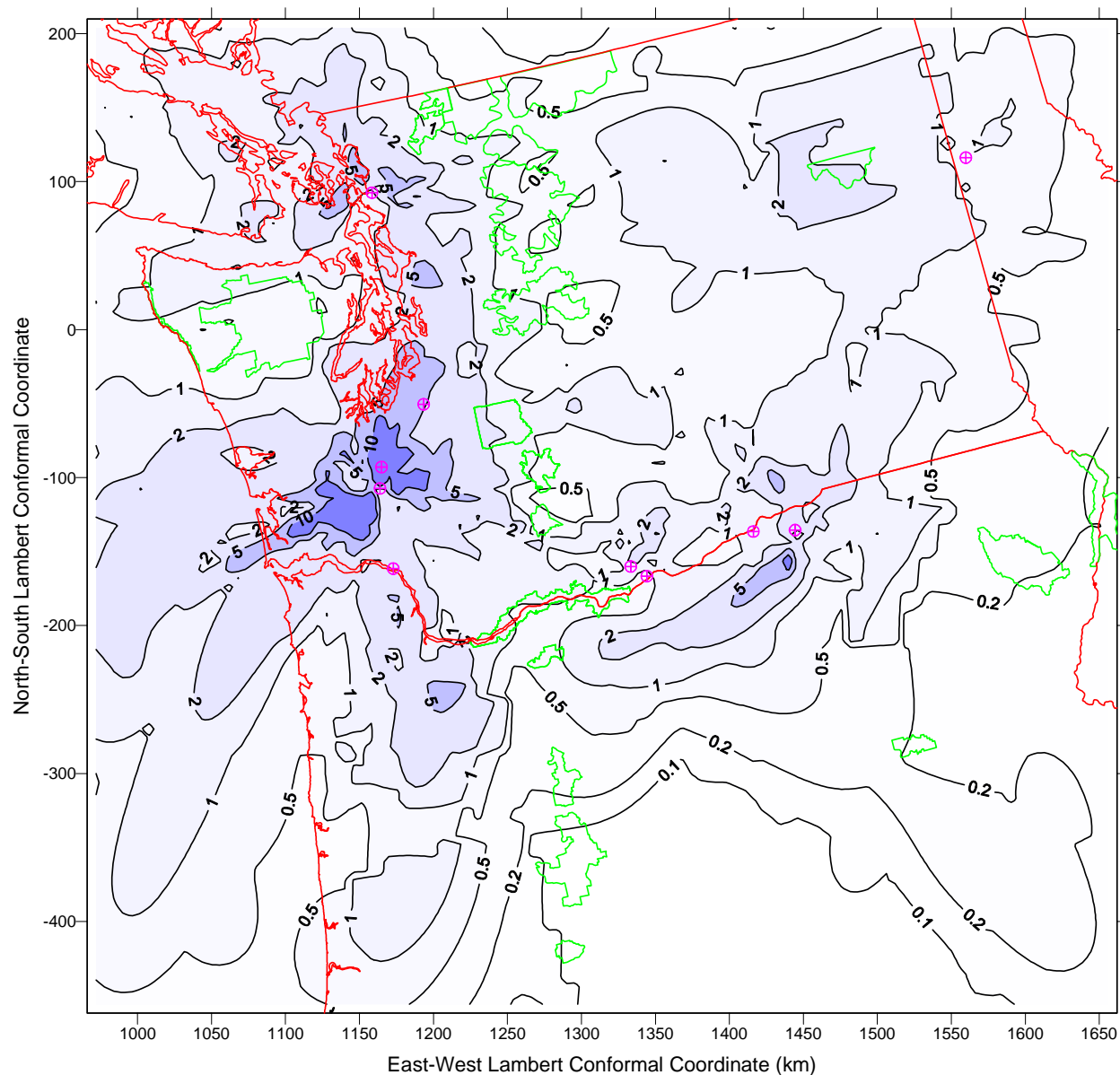
(a) Maximum Big Hanaford Project contribution on these days to change in the background extinction coefficient is 0.8 percent.



**Figure 1. Baseline Sources with Big Hanaford Project**

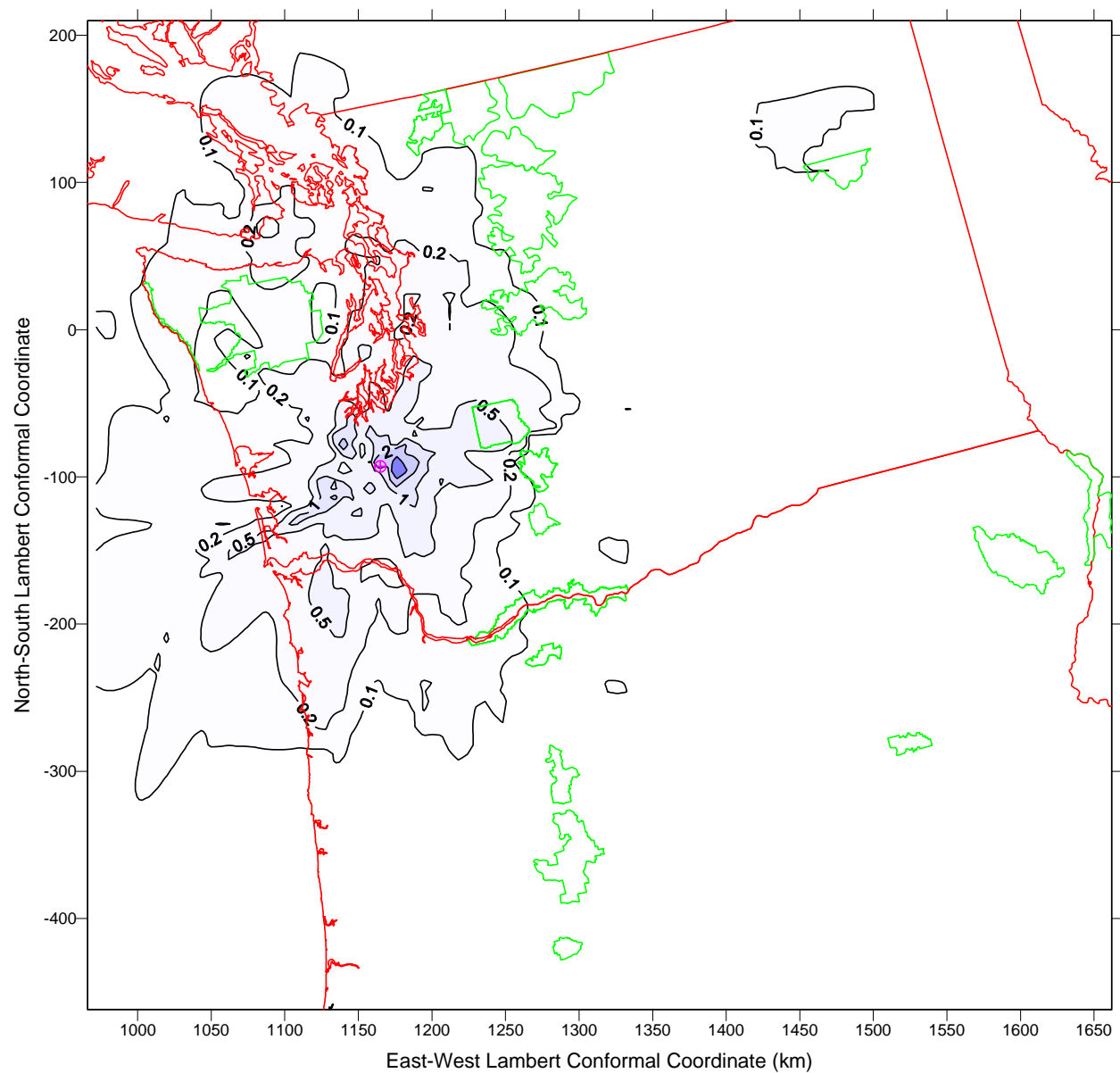


**Figure 2. Maximum 24-hour Extinction Coefficient (1/Mm) at Each Receptor Based on an Annual Simulation of the Baseline Sources (Gas-fired) Plus the Big Hanaford Project**



**Figure 3. Maximum 24-hour Extinction Coefficient (1/Mm) at Each Receptor Based on a Winter Simulation of Baseline Sources (Oil-Fired)<sup>5</sup> Plus the Big Hanaford Project**

<sup>5</sup> The Oil-fired case assumes the Fredonia Facility, Chehalis Generating Facility, and Longview Energy Facility would all be using oil for all hours of a winter season. Predictions for all other sources are based on the emission rates in Table 1 for their primary fuel.



**Figure 4. Maximum 24-hour Extinction Coefficient (1/Mm) at Each Receptor Based on an Annual Simulation of the Big Hanaford Project Alone**